47500 क्षय रोग पंलग है । 292 जिला क्षयरोग केन्द्रों में अल्पकालिक रसायन चिकित्सा उपचार शुरू किया गया है।

85 प्रतिशत रोग-मुक्ति (स्वास्थ्य) दर प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से लगभग 20 मिलियन आबादी में संशोधित राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया गया है । विश्व बैंक की सहायता से यह संशोधित कार्यनीति देश के102 जिलों में कार्यान्वित की जाएगी । अन्य 203 अल्पकालिक रसायन चिकित्सा जिलों को संशोधित कार्यनीति को अपनाने के लिए एक परवर्ती उपाय के रूप में सुदृढ़ किया जाएगा ।

Shortage of Blood Following Supreme Court Judgement

1111. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the anticipated shortage in the availability of blood during the year in view of the coming into force from January, 1998 the Supreme Court's judgement of 1996 banning the acceptance of blood from the professional donors;

(b) whether the Supreme Court had given two years' time before the enforcement of the judgement to establish an infrastructure by the Government which could meet the blood crisis that could emerge as a consequence thereof; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) There is no reported shortage of blood in the country due to the banning of professional Blood Donation from January, 1998. However, there is overall shortage of Blood in the Country. State Governments UT Administration have been asked to take suitable action to overcome the shortage of Blood by Voluntary Blood Donation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For generating Blood through Voluntary Blood Donation Programme, Government of India have taken a number of steps, as per statement attached.

Statement

Promotion of Voluntary Blood Donation

For generating blood through voluntary blood donation programme, Government of India have taken a number of steps as follows:

1. A campaign has been launched for motivating people for donating blood voluntarily through specially developed TV spots telecast through Dooruarshan at suitable intervals during prime time.

2. Messages are broadcast on voluntary blood donation through Times FM channel in one of their music programmes.

3. National AIDS Control Organisation with the help of Central Health Education Bureau have developed proto-type Information Education and Communication material for one to one communication on Voluntary Blood Donation Programme in the form of folders, posters and stickers and the same have been given to various states and UTs for used and reproduction in local languages.

4. National Council for Science and Technology Communication (Department of Science and Technology, Government of India) have initiated a pilot project for generating voluntary blood donation in 50 selected cities, with a view to fill up the gap between demand and availability of blood through voluntary donations.

The specific objectives of the project being.

(a) To address existing myths, misinformation and inhibitions

regarding blood donation from the minds of people through awareness campaigns;

(b) To train communicators to motivate healthy people to become voluntary donors.

(c) To develop computerised system for networking information about voluntary donors and operating blood banks.

Department of Science and Technology have intimated that studies have been initiated in 10 cities for determining the status of blood collection etc. The assessment of the software available for motivating the voluntary blood donors has been completed and proposals for developing new software have been taken up. Apart from this, training modules for motivators arc also being developed. Proposals for computerised system for blood banks and networking have also been received from various orgnisations and are being examined.

Some of the activities included in this programme pertain to development of software (film, slides, posters etc.) for propagation of voluntary blood donation messages, training of communicators, creating database for networking of information etc.

5. Every year, 1st of October, is celebrated as the National Voluntary Blood donation day. Special campaigns to educate the masses on the need for voluntary donation of blood is undertaken through mass media and special camps for blood collection are organised.

6. A number of steps have been proposed for undertaking an extensive programme for Voluntary Blood Donation. A Committee of Experts have been set up to prepare a Comprehensive National Blood Policy and to work out a mechanism of the promotion of voluntary blood donation programme on an all India basis. A scheme is being framed under the National Blood Transfusion Council for undertaking extensive training programmes for community leaders including school/college teachers, trade union leaders, prominent citizens etc. to train them as motivators for encouraging voluntary blood donation.

T.B. Deaths in the Country

1112. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual rate of tuber-culosis deaths in the country in 1997 and by what percentage tuberculosis deaths rose during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government have made any appraisal of the Tuberculosis Control Programme in the country to identify the deficiencies in the Programme or its implementation resulting in its failure;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the changes in the strategy contemplated by Government to bring down the tuberculosis death rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHIL-MALAI): (a) No such Study has been conducted by the Government. It is estimated that about 5 lakh deaths occur every year due to T.B.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A Nation wide review of National TB control Programme was conducted in 1992, with the assistance from WHO and SIDA. The Salient findings of the review were as under.

(i) Less than 30% Treatment Completion; (ii) Inadequate Budgetary Outlay, (iii) Undue emphasis on X-Ray Diagnosis.